The Farm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications upon subjects of interest to the farmer, the gardener, the fruit-grower and stock-breeder are solicited for this department of the paper. All such communications should be addressed to ULRICH STRICKLER, Agricultural Editor, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

The "Fultz" Wheat.

A correspondent at Tyrone, Pa., writes as follows to the *Country Gentleman*, in regard to this new and valuable variety of wheat This wheat is now largely sown in Mifflin, Juniata, Lancaster, and other counties of Pennsylvania, and the Agricultural Department has ordered 200 bushels for distribution. It is nearly smooth, sporting beards occasionally; very evenly six-rowed; the straw stands well, the chaff very close and adherent, and it is said never to have been affected by weevil; the grains short and plump, and in color a light dull red or dark white. A friend who is well acquainted with it and its history, and who can be implicitly credited, (Mr. J. K. Hartzler of McEvey town, Pa.,) has kindly sent me an account of its origin and appreciation, from which I am enabled to send you the following statement, mostly in his own words:

Abraham Fultz, the man to whom, under Providence, we are indebted for this productive, hardy and weevil-proof wheat, is a carpenter, but owns a small mountain farm of about 30 acres, lying at the foot of Jack's Mountain, in Menno township, Mifflin county, Pa. In the harvest of 1862, while assisting a neighbor, Christian Yoder, his attention was attracted by three beautiful heads of smooth wheat, apparently from the same root, growing among the old Lancaster Red. He plucked them off, and sowing them the same Fall, he harvested the following year a half-pint. In 1863 his yield was a bread-basketful; in 1864 he had 19 sheaves. The next year, Christian Detweiler, a neighbor, got a bushel of him and sowed it along the north west side of an old orchard, where it was partly smothered by snow-drifts and much shaded by apple trees, and then pronounced "hardly worth sowing;" but on being threshed, it yielded much better than the Lancaster Red. So Mr. Detweiler sowed of it again, about three acres in a sandy field. It stood up beautifully alongside of the Lancaster, and yielded 94 bushels clean wheat. David Detweiler sowed 13 bushels of it, and from it harvested 360. It became famous among the farmers of Kishacoquellas Valley, in which it originated, and was carried into other valleys. On the limestone farms, its common yield has been from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, though it has yielded as high as 42 bushels, and in Juniata county it is now so universally popular that there will probably be three acres sown of it to one of any other kinds. It has never been affected by weevil; the chaff adheres closely to the grain; it is tough to thresh, and persons sowing it for the first time will not find a very showy appearance *above* ground in the sowing Fall and Spring, but it abundantly makes up at harvest.

This variety fortunately never fell into the hands of speculators, and is in process of distribution to such an extent that no man, nor any dozen of men, can control its sale or put it up to ten dollars a bushel. Abraham Fultz, an plain honest man, relying on his daily labor for support. With the sharp practice of men like Rausdell and Dietz, he doubtless could have made a fortune; as it is, he has never received even a compensation for his trouble, rated at its lowest value. He has received no other reward than any others who have sown this wheat, and in a smaller proportion than most.

Milking in Silence.

At a Farmers' Club in West Cornwall, Connecticut (U. S.,) a farmer said that no talking should be allowed while milking was going on. He said he discharged one of his servants who persisted in talking during milking time, and that in three days the loss of milk was equal to the man's weekly wages. We fear an increase to such an extent must have been due to other causes besides the one assigned. If the enlarged yield followed solely from the dismissal of the man, we suspect his presence affected the supply milk in some way apart from his loquacity. We have frequently found a change of servants prove beneficial. It may be that talking prevents hens from laying also. We know we have often experienced a vast increase in the number of eggs brought into the house after the removal of a two-tongued individual from our employ. Besides, our cows have sometimes improved in produce by the same means, but we generally attributed it to cleaner milking by fresh and more industrious hands. It is, however, well known that cows are peculiarly sensitive to sights and sounds during the time they are milked. Unless they are at perfect ease, they will not give their milk freely. They should be daily milked under the same conditions.—Cows that are fed at milking time require their usual meal, or they become restless and dissatisfied, and a scold to their milking. Many of them will only allow some special favorite to milk them. In those parts of the country where women are solely employed to milk, we frequently find one or two tuneful lassies singing at their work, and many cows become so pleased with the rustic harmony as to show evident signs of their approval of the loud sweet voice, by giving their milk only by being sung to. Everything that distracts the attention of the cow and ruffles her placidity, should be avoided when she is called upon to yield her milk. Her nervous system should not be excited by strange noises, unwelcome objects or rough treatment, or the effect will be apparent in a diminished supply in the milk pail. It would no doubt be good advice, on the whole, to tell those who milk that they should hold their tongues and keep their temper. The Connecticut farmer appears to have sufficient reason indeed to say that speech is silver, but silence is golden.—*London Milk Journal.*

Buckwheat.

With each succeeding year the demand for buckwheat meal increases, and as a consequence the price is being enhanced. I well remember the period when buckwheat could scarcely be sold at any price, but the case is now wholly different. A ready sale and good prices are always obtained for it.

I suppose it is scarcely necessary to state that it is one of the easiest of all the field crops to cultivate, though perhaps requiring more care than some others in the curing. It will grow on soil that will produce scarcely any other crop, and especially upon that which has been cropped and not manured, as wheat stubble of the present year.

I am aware that there are those who contend that buckwheat is an exhausting crop. I think this needs substantiation. It is at least not more so than any of the other cereals. Admitting for the sake of argument that this is the case, I have found an easy, inexpensive and effectual remedy in the form of a slight dressing of super-phosphate or of leached ashes. It must, however, be borne in mind that, as already stated, buckwheat does not require a rich soil. If the soil is too good it grows too luxuriantly, and as the straw is very excellent, it is sure to lodge, and render the cutting and curing of it very difficult.

Another important point to be observed is the time of cutting. If done too soon, the seed will not be matured, and the stalks will be so full of moisture, that it will be next to impossible to cure it. If, on the other hand, the operation is delayed until the seed is fully ripe, there will be great loss from what is known amongst farmers as "shattering," as the seed parts very readily from the stem. The best time in my experience, is when a portion of the seeds only have assumed a black color. Under any circumstances, however, there will be a partial loss of seed.

From a half-bushel to three-pecks will be sufficient to sow to the acre. It is not well to sow any more thickly, for if the crop is at all luxuriant, it will be sure to lodge, and where this is the case the cost of cutting and the difficulty of curing more than overbalances the increased yield.—*Cor. Journal of the Farm.*

Summer Layering.

To the amateur who has not the facilities for propagating plants in any other manner, layering is the simplest method of multiplying his shrubs and vines. It is not sufficiently expeditious for the nurseryman, and is too wasteful of material, as he could make a dozen plants from cuttings of the material required to make one layer. In private gardens we wish to increase the stock moderately, either to obtain a few plants for our own use, or to present to friends; and to do this, layering answers admirably. Even the nurseryman is obliged to resort to this method with plants that cannot be propagated in any other way. The operation is of the simplest. We have only to bend down a shoot and bury a portion in the earth, and in most cases it will be found well-rooted by Autumn, and it may be severed from the parent plant and removed at that time, or be left until the following Spring. There are a few points necessary to be observed. The wood of the shoot should be partially ripened or hardened before it is layered. In most cases the rooting is much facilitated by cutting a tongue in the portion to be layered. This tongue should be made upon the upper side of the stem. It is simply a cut from below upwards, an inch or two long, and extending about half-way through the stem. In bending the shoot down, care must be taken not to break it at the cut point. The soil should be mellow and rich, and a little trench being opened, the shoot, including the cut portion, laid in it, and fastened down with a hooked peg. The earth is then re-placed and pressed down firmly, and the upper end of the shoot, which projects above ground, is to be tied up to a stake; this will give a better shape to the new plant than if it were allowed to take a reclined position. Want of success in Summer layering is due to the ground around the layer becoming too dry to allow the formation of roots. This may be remedied by placing a mulch of moss or other material over the surface. A flat stone laid upon the soil over the layer answers an admirable purpose.—*American Agriculturist.*

Fall-Feeding Hogs.

Every farmer should commence to feed his hogs by the first of September, as it is much easier to fatten them in warm weather, than in cold, besides early pork mostly brings the highest prices in market. From the present indications pork will command as high prices this Fall as last, therefore every farmer should use all the facilities in his power to fatten them as soon as possible.

The growth of hogs should be made as rapid as possible during warm weather. It should be remembered by every pork raiser, that a given amount of feed will produce larger results in Summer than in Winter. In Winter a large amount of energy is expended in resisting the cold, and therefore an increase of feed is required just to sustain the system in a healthy condition.

At first feed lightly of grain. Give them all the pumpkins, squashes and roots they will eat. Other feed is scarce let the farmer commence cutting up grain corn for his hogs by the first of August, or even earlier. It will be economy to do so, rather than to let them go without till it is ripe and then feed it to them.

If you wish to fatten your pork rapidly, do not give great quantities of rice meal, grain, &c., at once, but give a regular feed of a small quantity until you give what you think they will eat up clean; but as soon as they leave any feed in their troughs, you should not feed them again until they have finished eating up their breakfast or dinner, as the case may be, when you may give them rather diminished supply, leaving them sufficiently hungry at meal time to eat with relish what is given to them. Too much feed at the commencement of fattening is as bad for swine as improper food, a stunted growth being the noticeable result in both, and any breeder of experience knows that it is worth almost as much, if not more, to fatten a stunted hog than it is worth.

By the middle of September the fattening process should be commenced in good earnest, and the work completed before severe cold weather sets in. As a rule, we believe, that where hogs are kept in open lots without shelter, as most are, two bushels of corn will say on more fat in October than three bushels will in January.

If you feed corn on the ear, be sure to have a good dry pen or lot to feed it in. Many farmers will throw corn to their hogs in a wet, filthy pen, where they stand in mud up to their knees. It is more than half-wasted before they eat it, and what they do eat, does not do them much good if they do not have a comfortable place to sleep in.

It will scarcely be credited how much is gained by cooking the food of fattening hogs; and if that cannot well be done, the food may be greatly improved by being soaked in milk or water, whether it be first ground or used whole. By so doing, if the soaking process continues long enough, the food will become fermented, and then the animals will eat more of it, and fatten more readily than on the raw article. English farmers not only feed their hogs a variety of food, but have it cooked, or soaked till fermented, and finish up by giving raw meal for the last few days to harden up the fat.

It will not cost much to rig up a cheap apparatus for cooking feed, and we know that it will repay many times the cost. A writer in the *Country Gentleman* states that he tried the experiment of feeding on raw whole corn and on corn ground and boiled, and as the result of his experiments he found that every pound of pork made with the raw food costs 22 cents, while every pound made by feeding cooked meal costs but 4½ cents.

Another point should not be forgotten, and that is, that the hog can only be profitably fed up to a certain point—that is, it will only pay to continue the fattening process so long as the animal will eat enough to lay on flesh and fat rapidly. When that point is reached nothing is gained by going further, and the curer should have it then. If the farmer live near enough, he will find it pays better to sell his fat hogs alive to the curer, than kill them himself.

Rotten wood, charcoal and ashes are frequently recommended for fattening animals, especially for swine. Swine do not consume such substances because they like them as articles of food, but simply to give bulk to the contents of the stomach. Grass, hay cut fine, bran or boiled roots, would subserve a far better purpose. When swine have become rather fat and are supplied with heavy feed, there will be a tendency to irritation of the stomach, succeeded by inflammation and then disease. A physician told us that it is a common practice to endeavor to counteract this tendency to disease by feeding sulphur, coal, bones, clay, rotten wood, &c., which may be, to some extent, beneficial; but it is like the drugs, used to infuse life and health into the gouty, rheumatic, epicurian tipsy. The health thus obtained is of an inappreciable amount compared with that of the hardy rustic who never had gout or apoplexy. The hog is an epicurian philosopher; and as Providence deals with this biped prototype (the votary of that philosopher) by throwing in disease at the proper time to close the scene so the butcher's knife should do for the quadruped what Providence does for the biped, but a little in advance, just before the disease is developed.—*American Stock Journal.*

Greasing Wagons.

The following extract from the *Scientific Press* refers to a matter of so much importance and so much neglected, that we have no hesitation in bringing it before the attention of farmers:

«Greasing buggies and wagons is of more importance than some people imagine. Many a wheel is ruined by oiling too plentifully. A well-made wheel will endure carriage service for ten to twenty years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper quantity of oil; but if this matter is not attended to, the wheel will be used up in five or six years, or may be sooner. Hard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Castor oil is a good material for use on an iron axle; just oil enough should be applied to a spindle to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends and be forced by the shoulders and nut into the hub around outside the boxes. To oil an axletree, first wipe the spindles clean with a cloth, wet with turpentine, if it won't wipe without it. On a buggy or carriage, wipe and clean off the back and front ends of the hubs, and then apply a very small quantity of castor oil, or some especially prepared lubricator near the shoulders and point."

Celery---How to Blanch and Store for Convenient Winter Use.

When at Chambersburg, attending the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society, we saw in the grounds of Dr. J. Le Suesertott, a plan which we add this unwieldy, useless machine when have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price, another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$5.50.

All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

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A vast variety of choice Ready-made FALL CLOTHING

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AMERICAN WASHER, SAVES MONEY, TIME, AND DRUDGERY.

The Fatiguing Washing Machine Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (it is possessed by any other washing machine yet invented, are enumerated.

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly compreend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the more elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket,—three shirts at a time, wasting thoroughly! In a word the solution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain, or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GIANT! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the clubber and detractor at once become the last friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have tried it side by side with the other machines, the verdict is invariably in favor of Beyonon's.

Persons wishing to view the property before purchasing, will please call on the inventor, Christian Beyonon, residing on the premises, or on the undersigned.

Possession and a good title will be given on the 1st day of April, 1872.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

BENJAMIN F. MUSSELMAN,
D. G. E. MUSSELMAN,
Executors.

sep27-3tw3d

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF LAND, SITUate on the Canal and River, in Liverpool township, Perry county, containing

350 ACRES,

more or less, having thereon erected a two-story Brick Double Dwelling House, elegantly finished, a large two-story Frame Dwelling House, and a very fine Frame Bank Barn, 100 60 feet.

The above tract can be readily divided into seven farms, and will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.

Also, a Piece of Land in the same township, containing

30 ACRES,

more or less, partly cleared.

Also, a Tract of Land on the canal and river, in Buffalo township, in the same county, containing

150 ACRES,

more or less, about the half being cleared, having thereon erected two Log Houses and a Log Stable.

Also, a Lot of Ground in the Borough of Liverpool, having 240 feet, lying between the River and Canal, and having thereon erected a Warehouse.

All to be sold on very favorable terms and time given to suit the purchaser.

The above properties will be offered at private sale until OCTOBER 25, 1871, and if not sold before that time will be sold at public sale on that day in Liverpool, when and where the terms will be made known.

Apply to H. G. MOSER,
Mechanicsburg, or to
J. McCORMICK, Jr.,
Harrisburg.

je27-1d&1fw

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871, will be sold on the premises, situated in Manor township, Lancaster county, about 1½ miles North of the White Horse Tavern, on the road leading from Lancaster to Chestnut Hill Meeting House, the following described real estate, viz:

A valuable farm containing

108 ACRES,

more or less, of Limestone Land, of which about 8 acres are covered with heavy Oak and Chestnut Timber, adjoining lands of Christian Wanner, deceased, Thomas A. McNeal, John Kurtz, deceased, and others. The improvements consist of a large two-story Frame Dwelling House, containing 12 rooms conveniently arranged, a Basement Kitchen, large House Barn, Wagon shed and Corn-Crib attached. Also, a separate Corn-Crib, Hog Pen, and Ice House, a Spring House in the yard of the dwelling, near the kitchen door, with a running fountain therein. Also a stream of water passes through the farm, watering 10 of the fields, and two good springs in different fields. Also, a large Apple Orchard of choice fruit and a variety of other Fruit Trees and Grape Vines.

This farm is beautifully located, commanding some of the finest views of the Pequea Valley. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been well limed within the last five years, and the other 10 acres of fences in good repair. It is convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, Stores and Railroad.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold a tract of about

3 ACRES

of Chestnut Timber, ready to cut, situated on the road leading from Paradise to Intercourse, adjoining lands of George Martin and others.

Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale will please call on Isaac Diller, residing on the premises, or on the undersigned.

Possession and a good title will be given on the 1st day of April, 1872.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE DILLER,
GEORGE G. WORST,
Agent for Heirs of said Diller, dec'd.

There will be sold at the same time and place 4000 feet of lumber.

s11-1td&4tw

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1871, will be sold at public sale, at the public house of Henry Eckman, (known as Drumore Centre), situated in Drumore township, in the 5th district, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

No. 1. Containing

108 ACRES AND 8 PERCHES,

more or less, in Drumore twp., Lancaster Co., Pa., within ¾ of a mile of the village of Chesnut Level, on the road leading from Lancaster to Port Deposit, adjoining lands of John L. Kreider, N. Myer, No. 3 and No. 4 and the public road. The improvements are a Large and Commodious Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, Cellar and Wash-House under neath, Cistern, Wash House, Bake Oven and Wood Shed attached; excellent Well of Water, with Pump, all under same roof; Swing Barn, with Threshing Floors, and Shedding around two sides of the Barn-yard; large Wagon and Corn Crib, Carriage and Tool House, with a large loft for storing grain; a good Hog House, with second story for stalling Stock; Smoke House and other necessary out buildings.—The above buildings are all covered with slate except the barn. There are about 7 Acres of Timber upon this property; also, a young and bearing Orchard of Choice Fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and grapes. The house is surrounded with shade, ornamental and evergreen trees. There are Springs of Running Water on the north and east side of this tract. The water can be forced to the buildings with little expense, as the pipe is in the ground and has been used for that purpose. The fields can be so arranged that cattle can have access to water from all the fields. This property is under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation, being one of the best farms in the southern part of Lancaster county, Pa.

No. 2. Containing

39 ACRES AND 8 PERCHES,

more or less, divided from No. 1 by public road and adjoining lands of William Rogers, with a large and convenient FRAME HOUSE, with Kitchen attached; Bake House, adjoining House; good Barn, with Threshing Floor, and stabling underneath; Wagon shed, Corn Crib, Wood House, Hen Pen, &c. There is a Well in good Water, with Pump therein, at the house. About Two Acres of this tract is covered with Chestnut Timber, the rest is in Meadow and Orchards, bearing fruit, peach, pear and grape, all of which are choice fruit. There is a nice spring of water near the house, on this place—tract is under good fencing, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. This is a very desirable property for persons wanting a small farm.

No. 3. Containing

108 ACRES AND 10 PERCHES,

more or less, known as the "Drumore Centre Hotel," on the Cross Roads leading from Lancaster to Port Deposit, and the road leading from McCall's Ferry to Quarryville, about 10 miles from the former place and 5 miles from the latter, adjoining Nos. 1 and 5, and Masonic Hall, with a large and well-arranged Frame TAVERN STAND, with Bar-room adjoining, Out Kitchen and Bake Oven, together, with Double Tenant House, good Stabling and Shedding, Carriage House, with Hen House under neath; Blacksmith Shop, Hog Pen, Corn Crib, Hay and Cattle Scales under roof and other necessary out-buildings. These buildings are nearly all covered with slate. There is a Well of excellent Water, with Pump, at the door of the Tavern House. This is an old stand and one of the best in the southern part of Lancaster county.

No. 4. Containing

7 ACRES AND 91 PERCHES,

more or less, adjoining No. 1, and lands of N. Mayer, on the road leading from McCall's Ferry to Quarryville, with a good Two Story FRAME HOUSE, covered with slate; Stable, Hog Pen, and other necessary out-buildings. A small stream of Water passes through this property. There are Peaches and other fruit on this property.

No. 5. Containing

THIRTY-SIX PERCHES,

adjoining No. 3 and Masonic Hall, with a Two-Story FRAME HOUSE, and Kitchen attached. This property will be sold as aforesaid, or Nos. 1 and 4 together, and Nos. 3 and 5 together, as may best suit purchasers. The properties are convenient to mills, mechanics, churches, schools, etc., and within 6 miles of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, now under construction, and within 2½ miles of the Peach Bottom and Oxford Railroad, now in contemplation, and within 5 miles of the proposed Railroad from Quarryville to Lancaster; and, for productiveness of crops, beauty of surrounding scenery, and healthfulness of climate is surpassed by none, and equaled by few. Persons desiring to purchase good property would do well to examine these properties before purchasing elsewhere.

Any person wishing to view these properties can do so by calling upon Henry Eckman, who resides on No. 3, or on Jacob Reneer, who resides on No. 1, or on the undersigned, living within one mile of the property.

A good and indisputable title will be given on the first of April, 1872, when possession will be given.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when conditions will be made known by

NATHANIEL MAYER,
Assignee of Henry Eckman in Bankruptcy.

sep30-1td

FOR SALE OR RENT.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public sale, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1871, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, at the public house of T. M. Brubaker, in the borough of Mount Joy, by the undersigned, Administrator of Peter Eshelman, deceased, the following Real Estate, viz:

No. 1 A Corner Lot of Ground, fronting the Penn'a Railroad and Lot No. 2, on which is erected a large Double DWELLING-HOUSE, and out-buildings; a number of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground, adjoining No. 1, situate in the said borough of Mount Joy, on which is erected a Two-Story Frame DWELLING-HOUSE, and out-buildings; also fronting the Penn'a Railroad and property of B. M. Grider, with a number of Fruit Trees, &c.; quite a desirable place of residence.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when terms of sale will be made known by

JACOB REAM,
Administrator.

sep27-3t*30

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—WILL BE sold on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1871, by order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, at the public house of Samuel Eshelman, in the borough of Mount Joy, said county, the following Real Estate, viz:

No. 1. A Lot of Ground, with a Two-Storied WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, Stable, Shed attached, a Two-Story Frame Weatherboarded Chairmaker Shop, apartly new Stable, and other out-buildings thereon erected, situate in Mount Joy Borough, fronting on Main street, an alley on the east and north, and on the west by Lot No. 2.

No. 2. Building Lot, fronting on Main St., or Turnpike, and extending in depth to an alley, adjoining Lot No. 1 on the east, and property of B. M. Grider on the west.

No. 3. About ONE ACRE of Land, in said borough of Mount Joy, fronting on Donegal street, and adjoining property of Mr. Butzer and others, the same being under good fence, and valuable for building purposes, &c.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when conditions will be made known by the undersigned, Administrator.

JACOB REAM.

sep27-3t*30

VALUABLE MILL AND FARM AT PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at private sale, the following described valuable Mill Property, situated in Clay township, Lancaster county, Pa., five miles north of Ephrata Station, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, one mile from Eberly's Mill (formerly Erb's), on the road leading to Elizabeth Furnace, near the turnpike leading to Lancaster, viz:

No. 1. A Tract of Land containing

ABOUT 25 ACRES,

adjoining lands of Samuel Eberly, George Weidman and others. The improvements are a Four-Story GRISTMILL, 40 feet by 60, built of sandstone, and erected in 1864, with three run of stones, two pair of French Burrs and one pair Mountain Burrs, capable of grinding a load of Wheat, which is conveyed by elevators to any part of the mill; 12-foot Overshot Wheel, with 6 foot breast. The water power is good and sufficient, being one of the best on Middle Creek. The machinery is all new and of the most approved pattern, and is now in complete running order. Also a large Stone MANSION HOUSE, containing ten rooms, with 2 Kitchens attached, Cellar under the whole, and calculated for two families; Ice House, 2 Wells of Never-failing Water in the yard, a spacious Orchard of Choice Fruit, and other improvements.

No. 2. A Tract of Land containing

108 ACRES,

adjoining No. 1, and lands of George Weidman, Widow Losser and others. The improvements are one small Half-Story Frame WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, large enough for two families, a Tenant House, with Stable, Carriage House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed, and under good fences. About 500 Locust Posts, Twenty-five Acres of the above is Hardwood Timber, principally Oak and Woodland, and the residue under cultivation. Running Water in the Barn-yard. The farm is conveniently located in one of the best neighborhoods, convenient to stores, school's, etc., and is one of the best in the neighborhood. Also, for sale, a large lot of Chestnut Rails, suitable for fencing, etc.; Stave Cutter and Steam Box, large Circular Saw.

Persons wishing to view either of the properties will please call on the tenant on either place, or the undersigned residing on adjoining farms.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

BENJAMIN F. MUSSELMAN,
D. G. E. MUSSELMAN,
Executors.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I, FREDERICK MYERS, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Lancaster, on

TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1871,

for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON duly qualified for President Judge.

THREE PERSONS duly qualified for Members of Assembly.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for District Attorney.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for County Treasurer.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for County Commissioner.

TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Directors of the Poor.

TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Prison Inspectors.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Prison Keeper.

TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Auditors, one to serve for two years.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for County Surveyor.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Lancaster, are as follows, to wit:

1st District—Composed of the Nine Wards of Lancaster City. The qualified voters of the First Ward, will hold their election at the public house of John Elder, in West Orange street; Second Ward, at the public house of Whirk & Koring, in East King street; Third Ward, at the public house of G. W. Myers, in East King street; Fourth Ward, at the public house of Martin Kreider, in West King street; Fifth Ward, at the public house of John Bissinger, West King street; Sixth Ward, at the public house of George Spong, in North Queen street; Seventh Ward, at the public house of John Wittinger, in Rockland street; Eighth Ward, at the public house of Samuel Erisman, in Strawberry street; Ninth Ward, at the public house of S. G. Gensemer, in North Queen street.

2d District—Drumore township, at the No. 2 school house in the village of Centerville.

3d District—Borough of Elizabethtown, at the public house now occupied by George W. Boyer, in said borough.

4th District—Earl township, at the public hall in the village of New Holland, in said township.

5th District—Elizabeth township, at the public house now occupied by John Engle, in Brickerville, in said township.

6th District—Borough of Strasburg, at the public house now occupied by Frederick Myers, in said borough.

7th District—Rapho township, including the borough of Manheim, at the Washington House, in said borough.

8th District—Salisbury township, at the public house now occupied by John Mason, White Horse Tavern, in said township.

9th District—East Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Rhoads, in said township.

10th District—Being part of the township of East Donegal, at the public school house in the village of Maytown, in said township.

11th District—Caernarvon township, at the public house now occupied by Jacob Weaver, in the village of Churchtown, in said township.

12th District—Martic township, at the house now occupied by D. M. Moore, in said township.

13th District—Bart township, at the public house lately occupied by John Bolton, in said township.

14th District—Colerain township, at the public house now occupied by Samuel W. Eckman, in said township.

15th District—Fulton township, at the public house now occupied by Martin Rohrer, in said township.

16th District—Warwick township, at the public house now occupied by Jacob T. Grider, in the village of Litiz, in said township.

17th District—Composed of the Borough of Ephrata and part of East Cocalico township, at the public school house in the borough of Marietta, in said township.

18th District—Conoy township, at the public house of Joseph Black; 2d Ward, at the public house of Mary Wagner; 3d Ward, at the restaurant of Valentine Black.

19th District—Sadsbury township, at the public house now occupied by Isaac Albright, in said township.

20th District—Leacock township, at the public house now occupied by W. Blair, in said township.

21st District—Brecknock township, at the public house now occupied by J. C. Bable.

22d District—Mount Joy Borough, in the Council Chamber, in the borough of Mount Joy.

23d District—Being part of East Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by Jno. Beamsderfer, in the village of Petersburg, in said township.

24th District—West Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Miller, in the village of Lampeter Square, in said township.

25th District—Conestoga township, at the public house now occupied by G. J. Hildebrand, in said township.

26th District—Washington Borough, at the upper school house in the borough of Washington.

27th District—Ephrata township, at the public house now occupied by S. Styer, in said township.

28th District—Conoy township, at the public school house in the village of Bainbridge, in said township.

29th District—Manheim township, at the public house now occupied by A. H. Bomberger, in the village of Rossmere, in said township.

30th District—Being part of Manor township, at the public house now occupied by Samuel Cyl, in Millersville, in said township.

31st District—West Earl township, at the public house now occupied by H. B. Grabill, in Earlville, in said township.

32d District—Being part of West Hempfield township, known as Silver Spring District, at the public house now occupied by Andrew Reese, in said township.

33d District—Strasburg township, at the public house now occupied by James Curran, in the borough of Strasburg.

34th District—Being part of Manor township, commonly called Intercourse district, at the public house of Bernard Stoner, in said township.

35th District—West Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Wachter, in the village of Reinholds, in said township.

36th District—East Earl township, at the public house now occupied by Martin Grube, at Blue Ball, in said township.

37th District—Paradise township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Kenagy, in said township.

38th District—Being a part of East Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by Jno. Shaffner, in said township.

39th District—Lancaster township, at the public house now occupied by John M. Miller, in said township.

40th District—East Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Elias Buckwalter, in said township.

41st District—Little Britain township, at the house of John Harbison, in said township.

42d District—Upper Leacock township, at the public house of Jacob Herr, in said township.

43d District—Penn township, at the public house of Jacob Bush, in said township.

44th District—Borough of Adamstown, at the school house in said borough.

45th District—Clay township, at the public house of Emanuel Weidman, in said township.

46th District—Bryden township, at the public house of Benjamin Lochran, in said township.

47th District—Providence township, at the house now occupied by John Snyder, in said township.

48th District—Eden township, at the public house of A. T. Myers, in said township.

49th District—Being that part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 22d district, at Lehman's school house, in said township.

50th District—West Donegal township, heretofore included in the 3d election district, at Newville Hotel, in said township.

51st District—That part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 22d district, at the public house of Christian Snyder, in the village of Springville, in said township.

52d District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 23d district, at the public school house, in the village of Creamery, in said township.

53d District—That part of East Donegal township heretofore included in the 23d district, at the public school house, in the village of Springville, in said township.

54th District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 23d district, at the public school house in the village of Newtown, in said township.

55th District—That part of Manor township heretofore included in the 26th district, at the public house of Caroline Brenneman, in the village of Greenville, in said township.

56th District—That part of Manor township heretofore included in the 26th district, at the public school house, in said township.

57th District—Norwood District, being part of West Hempfield township, heretofore included in the 23d district, at the Norwood Graded School House, in said township.

58th District—Northwest District, being part of West Hempfield township, heretofore included in the 23d district, at the Sand Hole School House, in said township.

59th District—Southeast District, being part of West Hempfield township, heretofore included in the 23d district, at the Norwood Graded School House, in said township.

60th District—Southwest District, being part of West Hempfield township, heretofore included in the 23d district, at the Norwood Graded School House, in said township.

Every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or other subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial departments of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select and Common Councils of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, by law, is ineligible to office or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no judge, inspector, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible there to be voted for.

The inspectors and judges of elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the judge does not shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the inspector who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer is to act, shall have power to elect a person to fill such vacancy.

No person shall be allowed to serve as officer of any election at any place other than that in the district of which he is a qualified voter, and all officers of election shall be citizens of the United States.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided,